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D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Oct. 13.

THE OBSERVER

Needs no formal statement of principles, nor elaborate recital of what it will do, or expects to do, in the coming year. It can offer no stronger guarantee for its future than is afforded by its past conduct. It will labor earnestly and faithfully for the advancement of the Democratic party, and for the good of the State, which it believes to be one and inseparable.

To this end is desired at once a largely increased circulation for *The Observer* and the wholesome literature it is giving to the people of North Carolina. Once in a household, *The Observer* becomes a fixture. It needs only to be seen to make its way into every nook and corner of the State. That it may be soon, and speedily, its Editor offers the following:

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RALEIGH, N. C.

DIAS'S ROMANTIC ESCAPE.

A President who was once sentenced to be Hung.

From the Cincinnati Register.

Dias was a prisoner in his hands, and Maximilian might well hope to win him over to his cause, as, according to the martial law proclaimed half a year before, his life was forfeited already, and communication to perpetual imprisonment would be all he had a right to expect in return for the leniency he himself had shown to prisoners of war now and then.

As the price of his influence in favor of the imperial Government, I was instructed to offer him liberty on parole, a pension of 10,000 pesos (\$2,200), and if he would accept it a Colonyship in the imperial Mexican army, or else the Governorship of Zacatecas. Dias promptly refused. No, he would not accept even liberty on parole, and warned us that he would consider any means of escape as fair under the circumstances. Because he proposed to put him through the forms of a court-martial, and sentence him to be hanged, as a preliminary measure to make him realize his situation. The sentence was then to be forwarded to the Emperor for approval, with the knowledge of Dias, and the overtures for a compromise to be renewed with such an argument in favor of their acceptance. The military court proceeded according to instructions, and, to be consistent, we decided to offer him the consolation of a padre (monk or priest,) as is customary before the infliction of capital punishment. To make this offer I was sent to the Quartel de San Francisco, an old convent, doing duty as an arsenal and military prison now. Dias was walking his room, with his arms entwined in the folds of his old cloak, and stopped short at my entrance to listen to Basquine's message, with mock gravity. But when I was done he looked at me with a peculiar twinkle of his black eyes, and rubbed his hands together, as though delighted at something.

"For Dias, que compasando! Dear me, how kind," he said. You want to hang me only, and get my soul taken care of, la alma de tu triste heroe, the soul of a poor heretical creature!

I really do not know how to accept so much kindness. No, tell his Excellency the Marshal," he added, in a somewhat sated voice, "that I decline even this last proposition. He cannot get me nearer heaven than the rope of his gallows will take me. I'm too far gone in wickedness. I appreciate his intention only as an excellent joke."

"Pardon me, then, Senor," I hastened to say, "we were not acquainted with your peculiar tenets, and did not intend to mock you. It would be infamous, under the circumstances."

Dias changed his tone at once. "That's all right, sir," he said, taking hold of my hand; "but you know, I suppose, you are going to kill me, and if a man sees his end near at hand he is naturally religious disposed, and to my mind there are not two ideas more distinct than God and the Mexican Church."

The Emperor was notified of all this, but before he could take further steps the prisoner made his escape, the modus operandi of which is as pretty piece of romance in real life as I have often heard of. The Primate of the Mexican Church at the time was the notorious Lavastida, Archbishop and Excellency, who had watched the signs of the times with the eyes of a lynx, and thought the opportunity favorable to make a move in the interest of religion.

Dias hated him, to be sure; but did he not hate the French more? He had directed all his energy against them for the last two years, and was now in their power, about to lose his life, or believed so, anyway. How, if the Church saved his life, and made common cause with him against the enemies of the republic? The ruin of Maximilian was only a question of time to the sharp eyes of the priest; it would perhaps involve bloodshed and expense to declare against his openly right now, but if the influence of Dias could be bought at that price it would not be too high.

One afternoon the Archbishop had the notorious Lavastida was evidently touched by the man's tears. "We'll soon put that right," she exclaimed. "Give me your organ." When she heard its tones she winced a little. "You are a little out of tune, friend," she said rebukingly, but she set off playing, while the old man looked on bewildered, a crowd began to gather. The old man stood still until the woman was provoked into chiding him for not having recourse to his last "Pass it round, and be quick; it's money you want, isn't it?" The old man obeyed, and the girl sang to the organ until a good harvest of pennies had been reaped. "Will that do, friend?" she asked, and receiving an affirmative answer, resigned the instrument and passed rapidly away, laughing.

An Italian organ grinder, in a side street in London, with a terribly bad instrument, was moaning pitifully his ill success. He had taken not a penny all day, and had not had the wherewithal for a night's lodging. Presently a shovely dressed woman came along. "What's the matter, old man?" The Italian asked of his tale. The woman was evidently touched by the man's tears. "We'll soon put that right," she exclaimed. "Give me your organ."

When she heard its tones she winced a little. "You are a little out of tune, friend," she said rebukingly, but she set off playing, while the old man looked on bewildered, a crowd began to gather.

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The late Lord Londale was a master of fox hounds. He was going one morning by train to the meet of his pack, and happened upon two lively young gentlemen in the same carriage. The two young gentlemen had not a high opinion of the pack, and they had even a worse one of the country. They debated the chances of finding any fox that day, and finally appealed to Lord Londale himself, who was listening to their conversation. "Gentlemen," he said, "I am sure you will find a fox." "Sure?" said they, smiling at each other as they glanced at the dried-up, prim old gentleman. "You can't be sure." "Yes, I can," he replied, easily, "for I am the master of the hounds." At the same time he drew a hamper from beneath the seat, half raised the lid, and disclosed a fine large fox, saying, "And here he is!"

An up-country editor who wrote his salutary last week, is already preparing his salutary for next week. It is quite brief, and is as follows: "We command publishing this paper two weeks ago with a determination to succeed or spend all the money we could borrow in the attempt. We are pained to inform our readers that we have not succeeded.

When is a candle like a tombstone?

When it is put up for a late husband.

Dias rose from his chair to permit the faint light from the window to fall on the face of his visitor. When he recognized the Padre Zoilo he sat down again. His resolution was taken.

"But how?" he asked. "Do you propose to save me?" Would not any attempt at flight from a place like this be detected and make my lot harder than it is at present?"

"Fear nothing," the monk eagerly replied; "only say, will you be one of us, and will you follow me? There is a subter-

THE EASTERN WARCLOUD.

Why the Porte Rejected the Powers' proposals.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Reuter despatch dated Constantinople, Dec. 27, which was delayed by the interruption of the telegraph lines, says: The Marquis of Salisbury, at his audience with the Sultan yesterday, announced that a complete understanding between the powers was achieved during the preliminary conference, and the agreement resulted in the programmes

Hillsborough Recruit.

WEDNESDAY....JAN. 17. 1857.

FACT AND FABLE.

Fable relates that a frolicsome despot on one of his nightly rounds of pleasure with his attendant courtiers, found a beggar along from the effects of debauch. The humor seized the monarch to amuse, and perhaps instruct, himself at the expense of the mendicant by startling him with the extreme contrast of human misery and grandeur. He caused the beggar to be conveyed to his palace, to be stripped of his rags, and to be consigned to spacious apartments, rich in all the adornments of magnificent luxury. Upon arousing from his stupor, the beggar awoke to a sense of undreamed of splendor. Obsequious attendants anticipated every want. Gorgous apparel awaited his toilet. The richest viands tempted his palate. Exquisite music delighted his ear. Around him were spread all the emblems and evidences of riches and power. He was given to know that all these were at his command. The destinies of a kingdom were in his hands. The lives of millions hung upon his nod. For a day he revelled in the luxuriance of unaccustomed state. But he indulged his natural appetites, and when night came, he was plunged in a drunken stupor, as profound as that from which he had that morning awoke. The factitious monarch had him disrobed of his royal vestments, clad again in the rags of the beggar, and when the wretched outcast again awoke, it was to scenes long familiar, and with the bewildering question in his mind if the past day was only a gorgeous dream.

History relates, that a man, fallen from his high estate of probity and sobriety, was taken from the gutters of an American City, and, by a transmutation not so rapid but quite wonderful, was, by the mad humor of the American people, subjected to a contrast of positions quite as striking as that which was the experience of the beggar of the fable. With eyes open to the progress of the change, he of history beheld his transfer from the checkered life of a spacious existence, and from the degradation of low haunts of vice to the giddy height of human power, with control over the widest range of human pleasures. The treasures of a nation were at his disposal. The unstinted use of power was in his hands. The peace and happiness of a people trembled in his caprices.

The man of fable passed away after one brief day of a new existence. The man of history lives as a dread reality. The power of the despot could unseat the beggar his caprices pleasure had enthroned. The will that gave life and consequence to him of the gutter's power to pull him down when the time allotted to the indulgence of his license had come to its close. Like the sculpin in the German story into whom the noisy knowledge of the sculptor had breathed the breath of life, he has become more powerful than his master. He scourges him. He despises him. He will not be bowed at bidding. He roars in the power so impudently put into his hands, and scornfully laughs at the futile attempts to recall it. Tired perhaps of the play of royalty in his own person, he contemptuously reveals the tenacity of his purposes by indicating the succession to the same accidental sovereignty. The man of history, oblivious, as he often is, as the man of fable at the end of the day's debauch, is above the reach of any controlling power to transport him again to the alms of the gutter; and GRANT, if he can shape his way will fasten himself or his dynasty upon the shoulders of the American people with a seat as firm and tenacious as that of the Old Man of the Sea upon the weary back of poor Sinbad the Sailor.

Bennett of the *Herald* and Dr. Fred May of New York are said to have fought a duel last week, but with so much secrecy that it is not yet positively known that they did fight. May is said to be wounded.

The *Herald* discreetly says nothing. It had too much to say in the Mordecai duel case a year or so ago on the subject of Southern barbarity, and too many sneers at Southern chivalry to be able now to vaunt the courage and the gallantry of the editor or rather the owner of that Journal. Pity it loses so good an opportunity to puff the *Herald*.

We have not conversed with a single man in Orange who is not warmly in favor of the election of Magistrates by the Legislature. They feel that they are committed to this plan by their hearty support of the Constitutional Amendments, and are generously resolved to fulfil all their pledges made for the relief of the East.

Did Biddle mean to show there was not one honest man in his party when he made John P. Wilson Superintendent of Public Instruction?

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

It may be some time before the question takes a shape sufficiently definite to be the subject of popular discussion. While it unquestionably occupies a prominent place in public thought, the action of the Legislature is still necessary to give it form, and make it the intelligible subject of approbation or opposition.

The necessity of nomination is apparent, but it is clear the question cannot be evaded. The East may safely infer that by failure to obtain relief through the reorganization of county government, it has gained little or nothing by the great democratic victory which so recently swept the State from the sea coast to the mountains. While the Centre and West may well rejoice in many substantial fruits of victory, the East must feel itself cast out from the general jubilation if it is crushed in the latter indispensable trial.

The Democratic party is under bonds to present, in the reorganization of the Court, the widest possible contrast between the present and the future. It will be held honorably to rigid fulfillment of its obligations. Out of the abundance of its prudence, it will be excused for no mistakes.

But out of the abundance of its malice, it can hardly make one. The East, the Centre and the West, are all risk in the choice of subjects of wise selection.

We presume others will make their propositions from among those gentlemen, in their opinion most eminently qualified, and we are not presumptuous therefore in indicating our preferences.

For Chief Justice, we present the name of the Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of Raleigh, as representing the Centre. Learned in the law, to an extent not exceeded in the bar of North Carolina, pure in morals in a degree to have escaped altogether the breath of reproach, of integrity so striking as to exact unhesitating and unlimited confidence, he seems to have been raised up by a special providence for the post soon to be filled.

And it can be removed by a process as simple and effectual as that of the appointments of Magistrates—not by the Governor, as has been proposed by some, because he is too far removed from the people, knows nothing personally of their local wants, to say nothing of the enlargement of patronage and power this plan would give him—but by the Legislature. This is the representative directly of the people. Every representative knows personally all his constituents, knows their habits, knows their wishes, knows who would suit them, knows who would not. This delegation of authority to the Legislature takes nothing from the people; confuses the selection of magistrates, to men of their own choice, and saves them those bitter contests so often ending in the selection of unfit or unworthy men to administer their laws.

This in itself gives relief to the East, because it is through the majorities of ignorant or corrupt men, or both, that the more intelligent, the more virtuous, and the more wealthy are at the mercy of an oppressive majority.

For the West, we would unreservedly claim the Hon. M. F. Manly, the former distinguished associate Judge of this Court, to re-occupy his former seat. His own qualifications and character point him out conspicuously, if a retributive justice did not in itself demand his restoration to the post from which partizan hate ejected him. But if from considerations of years and the exacting labors of the bench might induce Judge Manly to decline, then we would suggest either the Hon. George Davis, or Robert Strange of Wilmington, between whom the choice from the East is to be made. Of these gentlemen, it will be necessary to say that in ability, in learning and in character, they are the peers of W. N. H. Smith; and in saying this, language can express no higher eulogium.

For the West, with its vast extent of territory from the Centre to the Tennessee, we are not so decided in our choice, knowing less personally of the many distinguished gentlemen who adorn its bar. Unless indeed, the term 'West' permits us to cover nearly home, and then the name of John H. Diland of Guilford county, a most learned member of the bar of that County, and a gentleman of irreproachable character occurs to us as a most worthy suggestion. But if this is not allowed us, we will defer the choice to others, only repeating that it is time the subject was having consideration.

We will go no farther in suggestions at present, except to say that any law to be passed would be imperfect in our opinion unless it goes to the extent of the establishment of some kind of County Court. Not the old county courts, in all respects, because, as tribunals for the trial of cases involving questions of law they were abominable; but courts of prescribed and limited jurisdiction with powers of probate, and with authority to exercise the same control over county affairs as are now entrusted to the Commissioners; courts that shall meet at the county seat once every three months or oftener if need be and there openly and in the face of the county, transact the business of the county.

We do not believe that the expenses of the county in the aggregate would be at all increased. On the contrary, from being directed from one common centre and under public scrutiny, we believe they will be less. But greater or less, we think the gain to the county by the restoration of a common bond of unity is an advantage great enough to be purchased at any price. Alienation and jealousies grow out of the present system, and have the necessary effect of depressing all public spirit and retarding all movements to improvement. A common purpose is wanting, and local interest alone is considered.

The counties will come together again as one people, if, as in the olden time, they are drawn to a common centre, once in three months, there to greet each other, there to discuss public affairs, there to constitute the conduct of their servants, there to correct abuses, there to suggest schemes of general improvement.

The Asheville Citizen says the snow is thick, about two and a half to three feet deep on a level, and in the gorges of the Swannanoa pass, the drifts are from fifteen to eighteen feet deep. An Arctic Expedition ought to be fitted out to find Asheville.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

It is a long time yet before the terms of the present Judges of the Supreme Court expire. Yet it is not too soon for public opinion to begin to take shape, and crystallize around some definite point. The composition of the present Court is warning enough against that haste or partiality of selection based upon the narrow bounds of special party service, of talent and of learning, there are perhaps sufficient to adorn this Supreme Court bench, if, to these qualifications were added those of character. Only the blindest of partisans can consent to attach to the Court this latter indispensable trait.

The Democratic party is under bonds to present, in the reorganization of the Court, the widest possible contrast between the present and the future. It will be held honorably to rigid fulfillment of its obligations. Out of the abundance of its prudence, it will be excused for no mistakes.

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For the Recruiter.

NOTICE. If he sells them at 50 per cent profit on Guano—that can be bought for Guano at 40 per cent profit per annum to manufacturers. Will not competition soon make a fair price? or the Press inform the Farmers where to save \$20 per ton on Guano.

Not so with money (if merchandise) there is no competition to lower prices. There is no free or craftsmanship to point

the way to cheap money.

As to whether the Guano is high or low at \$75 per ton, or 70 per cent. per annum, it is not the right to buy money, but the power to regulate the price of it.

But she has the right to put on record that if she had an issue, her Children could not bear it to their Brothers at more than 5 per cent. per annum; if done so, was not *Unfair*, but a crime; the punishment of grace in the eyes of her good Children and of God, a damning sin.

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100 YEARS AGO.

THE GOOD OLD MAN.

SANTA CLAUS

Has come.

His gifts for the Young and the Old. He treats all alike—is blind. COME AND SEE HIM!

CLAUDE W. BROWN.

Nov. 20th '76.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensable to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price Lists of this Churn sent to my address.

Magie Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings.

For all the leading Plows, at new, smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Linen Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

TABACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Bills, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c. in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,

P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

Mrs. TAYLOR has now on hand a choice selection of

Milliner's Fancy Goods and Novelties.

At lowest prices for CASH and COUNTRY TRADE.

Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millinery &c. from the best houses.

Be sure to call at

Mrs. TAYLOR'S.

WINTER ARTICLES

VIRGINIA PROTECTION

L I F E INSURANCE COMPANY

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-third the Usual Cost.

Today, Credit insured each day, will secure to your family \$5,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$30,000.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200,000.

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Nov. 22d 1876.

A FREE CURE.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million tons in America, and the result is beautiful lawns and splendid Vegetable gardens. A rice, Corn, the fruit to all who taste the postage—5 cent stamp.

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FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN

The best practical work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 100 pages, numerous illustrations, & Four Chromo Plates. Flowers beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 50c in paper; 80c bound in elegant case.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for 12 months. The first number for 1877 just received.

JAMES VICK.

Nov. 22d 1876.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gatti, nov. 1st, 1876.

BILLSBORO, N. C.

THE RALEIGH OBSERVER.

Terms of the Observer for 1876.

For 1 year. \$1.50.

For 2 years. \$2.50.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Supplemental Products.

In our Raleigh letter of last week, the types made us say, "braying of horns" where we wrote "braying of hawks," and "Pleasant Club" instead of "Pleasure Club."

Readers will please charitably correct errors in our absence from the proof-chair.

Hillbilly red mud is in its glory.

See the end of the Raleigh Observer, especially what refers to the premium list.

The warm spell has carried off all the snow, and filled all the streams.

Some of our correspondents are crowded out by press of matter. We have not room for all, but we thank all for their response to our invitation.

George Loyd, the slayer of William Thompson, is still at large. No steps have yet been taken by the Executive for his arrest.

Mr. A. is the name of the late W. E. Huntington, remembered here by our old citizens.

The Milton Chronicle strikes off with unspare hand, all delinquent enclosures.

We will have patience yet awhile in consideration of hard times, but cannot afford to pay that tides are hard with us already.

We learn that the Chronicle is to be reduced in size.

Owing to the terrible condition of the roads from the thaw few are stirring about, and as a consequence nothing is furnished to collection of local items. We make up deficiencies to some extent by the labors of our correspondents. Many thanks to them.

The ice which formed on the ponds in the December frost has never melted, and from successive cold spells it is in many places nearly a foot thick.

A careless reading of the local column of the Recorder makes the Name say that the Rev. Mr. Wheeler had resigned the pastorate of the Methodist Church at this place. We said that "Mr. Wheeler, recently assigned to the pastorate" do.

Two negroes were consigned to jail here last week—one for shooting himself at the expense of Charley Parks, the other for making "puff" of somebody else.

Stark, Stark, Stark.

On Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Webb, who was on his return from a professional visit to Graham, was struck with paralysis just before the train reached Hillboro. He was found in the train by his friends, helpless and speechless. He was at once taken home and medical aid obtained. As we write (Sunday night) we regret to learn that there is no improvement in his condition.

Physicians recommend Dr. Bell's Cough Syrup when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and Coughs of long standing.

For sale by all Druggists.

New York State Paint Company.

We call attention to the fact of this company. We are enabled to say with some knowledge of the use of the paint, that it richly deserves a more extended appreciation. It has been tried on several of the large public, and on a number of the private buildings of Raleigh with great satisfaction, and is growing there in public favor. It has been used here on a smaller scale, but with complete approval.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

This gentleman informs us that he will be in Hillboro on Monday the 22d of January, on professional business. The well earned reputation of Dr. R. for skilful acquirement will make the knowledge of his professional qualifications important.

Residence of the East.

Mr. A. W. Cheek has shown us a pack-

age of feathers, a portion of the plumage

of the beautiful wild birds of Siam, sent to him by his son, Dr. M. A. Cheek. The birds were sent by Dr. Cheek, but the names are not given. Some of the feathers are beautifully tipped or tinted with the brightest colors; others are soft and innocent, resembling delicate ostrich plumes.

Dr. Cheek is attached to the Presby-

terian Board of Foreign Mission, and has been sent from India about two years.

He seems to be rising into prominence and has been the Emperor being called in to

prescribe for his malady the Emperor of Siam in the imperial palace at Bangkok,

and seems to be in good health. The condition of the ground, enveloped until yesterday with snow, has had the effect of obliterating the winter life. People from the country will come into town, and those who are not willing to walk when a tumble on the ice-covered roads is a penalty all were the same day. Some morning a song was heard, and it was thought that people were in town, and the welcome return of Northern climate.

Quite a number of strangers are in the city now, and the State of their visit is not known. The question is whether the people very numerous men from different parts of the State. There is also a deputation of representatives of Northern horse-holders seeking to make some arrangement with the State for the settlement of their claims. If they represent the old debt, I can wish them God speed; but if they want a recognition of my status dependent upon the special tax bonds, the sooner they depart, the better. No one in the Legislature or in the Departments has a seat for such presentations.

The new state administration has gone fairly to work, and is universally commended for its ability and for the ease with which they have adapted themselves to their duties. They command respect, and in moving forward in the conduct of the management. Foreign interests alone are consulted, and local claims are passed by with contemptuous indifference and harsh with impulsive disregard.

At times it might seem that forbearance had been pushed to its utmost limit, and that communities would no longer tolerate an oppression so galling and uncalled for. The construction of rail roads is always heralded by the most sanguine expectations and promises of local and individual regeneration. Who's place is to blossom as the rose, property is to advance in value, population to increase, villages to expand, towns to swell in the proportions of cities. And why? Because, the marvelous facility of transportation and the cheapness to be expected, was to bring markets to every man's door.

That this can be done, is shown by the low rates of through freights. This may be the effect of competition; but, competition has had the effect of making railroads companies show their hands, now their capacities, show the limits of rates below which it was not safe to fall. But in the mean time, because local business can offer no competition except through wagon trains, which have sometimes been the desperate resort, the local public have been made to bear the pressure of over charges and unfavorable discrimination.

This applies to all the roads in North Carolina by foreign corporations. The evil calls aloud for Legislative interposition and remedy.

In the mean time we call on Col.

Thos. M. Holt, the newly elected President of the N. C. R. R. to use his

endeavors to relieve the people. He is identified too closely with their interests not to know their wants, not to know their grievances, not to feel bound to do what he can to relieve them.

Now we have

the following:

NEW HOPE.

All persons indebted to us, by account for 1876 will please come forward at once and settle the same with cash, banker or a good note.

Respectfully Yours,

JESSE W. COLE & CO.

Jan. 10th 1877.

Jesse W. Cole & Son Hope.

These gentlemen have liberal plans to

make themselves useful by establishing a

first class store on New Hope—keeping

very nearly everything country people

need and exchanging for country produce or shipping produce for their customers

of charge to any distant market,

thus making a home market or giving them the advantage of any distant market.

It is to be hoped that the good citizens

will give them a liberal share of their

patronage and not suffer the establishment

of a rival store.

Some little stir has been created this

morning by the rumored deposition of

John Pool, Brigadier's appointee to

